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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 22, 1918.

BRITISH WORKERS SPEAK.  
AS A LABOR WOMAN SEES IT.  
RIGHTLY HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL.  
FRICTION AGENTS.  
LABOR FOOLED GERMANY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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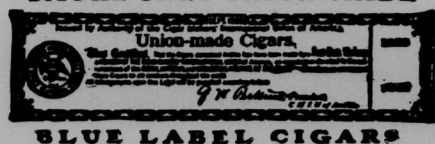
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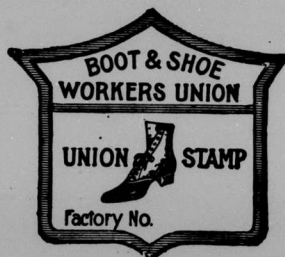


Named shoes are frequently made in  
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### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it  
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**This UNION STAMP**



All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
 are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
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THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED  
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BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of  
 the following firms who are employing men  
 and women affiliated with the Organized  
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The Independent Cracker Co.  
 The American Biscuit Co.  
 The Standard Biscuit Co.  
 The Mutual Biscuit Co.  
 The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms  
 you are protecting UNION LABOR and  
 HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125  
 Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.



SEE that the BAR-  
 TENDER who waits  
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 Current Month.

## Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding  
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
 Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
 printing, it is not a Union Concern.



## BRITISH WORKERS SPEAK.

Last Saturday evening Charles Duncan and William Mosses, distinguished representatives of the British labor movement, arrived in San Francisco at the Third and Townsend streets depot, where they were met by representatives of the local labor movement. On Sunday they were given an automobile tour of the city in the morning, and in the afternoon were taken on a fifty-mile drive down the coast over the most scenic portion of the State highway and returned to the city through the redwoods on the La Honda grade.

From expressions of the gentlemen after the close of the trip one can truthfully say that they thoroughly enjoyed the outing and were favorably impressed with the beauties of our State.

On Sunday evening they addressed a large mass meeting in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, where their message was received with marked attention by the audience.

That the trade unionists of Great Britain willingly abrogated their union working agreements, rules and conditions, at the request of the government, when it was shown to them that such action was necessary in order to furnish adequate supplies to their brothers risking their lives in the trenches to make the world safe for democracy and to insure a world-wide and enduring peace, was the unqualified statement made by the representatives of the British trade unionists, Charles Duncan, Labor Member of Parliament, and general secretary of the Workers' Union of Great Britain, and William Mosses, member of the British Ministry of Munitions and president of the Pattern Makers' Union of Great Britain, at a mass meeting held in the Labor Temple Sunday night under the auspices of the local branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, with President James W. Mullen presiding and Collis P. Lovely representing the American Federation of Labor, introducing the two distinguished British labor men. Seated on the platform was A. Carnegie Ross, British Consulate General for San Francisco.

And yet, in spite of all that the trade unionists of Great Britain have given up in order to help win the war, according to Duncan and Mosses, the labor movement of Great Britain has gone forward by leaps and bounds, until today it is numerically stronger than ever before in its history; has a greater influence; is more highly respected by all classes of people, and the "workers are wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice."

"At the beginning of the war," said Mr. Mosses, "the British Government summoned into conference representatives of thirty-five great international unions of Great Britain. At this conference we were told that something must be done to speed up production if the Allies were to win the war for democracy. We were then asked to enter into an agreement whereby for the duration of the war all that we, as trade unionists, most highly prized. We were requested to abrogate our working rules and agreements, surrender our working conditions, give up everything that tended to restrict output.

"Being convinced that this was necessary unless we desired to see the entire civilized world subjugated by German autocracy, we recommended that our unions submit to the request made by the government.

"The agreement proposed by the government was ratified by practically a unanimous vote of the entire membership of the labor unions of Great Britain.

"This meant that there was to be no stoppage

of work during the war. It meant the acceptance of compulsory arbitration, which we have persistently opposed. We have secured better results through arbitration than by resorting to the strike, which should only be used as a last resort, after all else has failed. If this is done, the strike weapon will rust in its scabbard.

"We agreed that piece work should be substituted for day work in an effort to speed up production of munitions of war so sorely needed by our brothers in the trenches. This has resulted in a tremendous increase of output.

"We gladly dispensed with demarcation and jurisdictional disputes for the period of the war, and we hope that we have seen the last of these most foolish of trade union problems.

"On the other hand the employers agreed to pay the same wages to women as were received by the men whose places they took. The same agreement was made concerning men and boys taking the places of workers called to the colors. Employers guaranteed to give preference to honorably discharged soldiers. In fact every soldier was assured of his job upon his return from the war. Employers further agreed that changed working conditions should maintain only during the war period.

"There was created a Committee on Production, which handles everything pertaining to labor. This committee has done splendid work and its decisions, which have been just, are binding upon all.

"There have been a few unimportant and isolated and unofficial strikes since this agreement was entered into with the government. None of these strikes has lasted more than two weeks. The Committee on Production refuses to deal with any dispute until the workers have returned to their employment.

"While at the beginning of the war women workers were employed 72 hours a week, this has been gradually reduced until they now work only 55½ hours per week, and shortly this will be reduced to 50 hours a week.

"Where at the outbreak of the war we only had six munitions factories, we now have more than 10,000 such plants and the output has been increased 3,000 per cent. We are now furnishing adequate supplies to an army of over five million, while before the agreement was entered into between labor and the British Government our army of only 120,000 could not get the necessary equipment.

"Today labor in Great Britain is more prosperous than ever before in its history. The membership of the union is increasing by leaps and bounds; our influence is greater than ever before and the workers are enjoying wealth beyond the dream of avarice."

Mr. Duncan cited the fact that Great Britain was wholly unprepared for war when Germany started in to dominate the civilized world. "This should be sufficient proof, if proof is needed, that England did not want war, longed for peace and did all it could to avert war," said Mr. Duncan.

"On the other hand, Germany was fully prepared and was looking and hoping for this war, which, the Kaiser hoped would enable him to subjugate the world.

"Labor of Great Britain has nobly responded to the country's call for aid. The men and women in the workshops and factories are doing their best to help their fellow workers in the trenches. There is a better feeling than ever before between labor and capital in Great Britain, because our army is made up of all classes.

"It was no small task to equip an army of more than 5,000,000 volunteers. We may have been slow, but we got a hustle on and delivered the goods, as you say in America.

"The Germans were defeated in the first year of the war, when they failed to break through our lines and take Paris and Calais. The Germans were fully equipped and had an enormous army, while Great Britain had a poorly equipped army of only 120,000. If the Germans could not defeat us then, it is an impossibility now.

"There is only one way the German army can go and that is back.

"The trade unionists of Great Britain sacrificed most of what they highly prized, but the agreement with the government has worked for the welfare of the unions numerically, financially, in prestige and influence and in every other way. If it has been good for us it may be good for you.

"The spirit of our men is excellent. In fact, after a visit to the front trenches, Mr. Mosses and I came to the conclusion that all the cheerful people of Great Britain were in the trenches. In spite of sacrifice and hardship and suffering, we will continue to fight on, believing that right is might and that in the end right will prevail.

"America never had a greater President than Woodrow Wilson. He has brought America to the forefront of the nations of the world. From now on I am convinced that America will play a great part in making the world more peaceful than it ever has been in the past. That America will lead the civilized nations of the world in banding together to make it impossible for one power to ever again challenge freedom.

"If this be the result of this terrible war, then it will not have been fought in vain."

The meeting came to a close with everyone present standing and pledging their full support to the government and the Allies until an honorable and permanent peace has been declared.

## THE LABOR GROUP.

Magazines of the order of the "Public" and the "New Republic" make frequent reference to the "labor group" of the House of Representatives. This group is composed of seventeen men who still carry union cards and who support the measures indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, but is in no sense a political unit, members of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties belonging to it. We think our readers will be glad to know the names of the men who are collectively known as the "labor group" and therefore we subjoin their names and former trades: Osborne of California; Sherwood of Ohio; Charles B. Smith of New York; Farr of Pennsylvania; Johnson of Washington; and Keating of Colorado, printer. Cary of Wisconsin, and Key of Ohio, telegrapher; Helvering of Kansas, street car man; Garland of Pennsylvania, iron, tin and steel worker; Cooper of Ohio, and Roberts of Nevada, railroad man; Zihlman of Maryland, glass worker; Van Dyke of Minnesota, mail clerk; Maher of New York, hatter; London of New York, clothing trade; and Nolan, California, molder. With them often meet Secretary of Labor Wilson, former coal miner and chairman of the House Labor Committee; Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana, and Representative Campbell of Pennsylvania; Dill of Washington; Huddleston of Alabama; Kelly of Pennsylvania; Knutson of Minnesota; and Tague of Massachusetts.



## AS A LABOR WOMAN SEES IT.

By Jennie Hayden.

Responsibility for its irresponsibles is labor's heaviest burden and knottiest problem. The destructively inclined anarchist and I. W. W. are with the unions to stay unless drastic action be taken to eliminate them. Though rarely, if ever, a craft worker, almost every bomb plotter in the United States carries a union card, which he uses as a two-edged sword against the American Federation of Labor. He retains membership in a union only that he may bring discredit upon it through his acts of violence and at the same time be in a position to demand its moral and financial support when he finds himself tangled up in the meshes of the law, thus placing organized labor, which stands for law and order and the brotherhood of man, in the anomalous attitude of defending what is utterly indefensible.

Here in California, where the syndicalists have powerful friends both inside and outside the labor movement, indications point to some sort of collusion between the radicals and the employers' organizations. It is sensed in labor circles that an attempt is being made to use the I. W. W. as tools with which to crush the life out of the unions. Be that as it may, the radicals have the support of at least one daily newspaper on the outside and can count their sympathizers by the hundreds on the inside.

It seems a pity that union men in California do not appreciate the importance of the woman vote. In the beginning the enfranchised women of this State naturally aligned themselves with the labor movement, much to the vexation of the employers' associations, who saw disaster ahead for all their pet schemes of crushing the unions. The employers were wise. They lost no time in launching a new and more vigorous campaign against organized labor. Acts of violence committed by Syndicalists on the side of the unions and by hired thugs on the side of the employers, during strikes, were played up against labor in full page advertisements, which featured casualty lists and were otherwise cleverly devised to attract the attention and influence the vote of women readers. In this way the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce succeeded in passing the anti-picketing ordinance.

From the viewpoint of a union woman it seems that while all union men and women employed on government work should exert themselves to the utmost to bring war output up to expectations, there should be no letup in the fight for the closed shop and better living conditions, war or no war. And this struggle for justice will not hinder the conduct of the war if waged under the capable guidance of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, who are working in complete harmony with a friendly government at Washington.

Walter V. Woelke, in his magazine articles, fails to perceive, or else ignores, the difference between a labor leader and a union boss. The two are as opposite as the poles. A labor leader marches forward with a goal in sight. He works unselfishly in the interests of labor. Sometimes he finds it expedient to be radical, occasionally he makes mistakes, but he is always progressive. A union boss halts the procession or turns it backward. Like his twin brother, the ward boss, he is reactionary, a dictator, an autocrat. Fortunately there are but few union bosses in the American labor movement and these are at the close of their day.

Another thing that impresses itself on the mind of a labor woman is the folly of the young girl who seeks admission to a man's union or essays to compete with men in any occupation whatsoever. Not that I harbor any personal grudge against my brother unionists. Rather is it the opposite sentiment which prompts this expression. As co-workers I have found them

courteous, kind and obliging. The most pleasant memories of my life as a wage earner are associated with the days when as a "printer's devil" in the office of a Minnesota weekly newspaper I played pranks on the editor, a union man, and shocked the natives by assisting Ole Olson, also a union man, in "breaking" the wildest colts in his corral. And then the years of glorious memory spent as compositor on daily newspapers in St. Paul, Cincinnati and Chicago. What an honor it seemed to set type in the same composing room with the great Alexander Duguid, the swiftest hand compositor of his day! But to read proof in the office of the Inland Printer was then the ultima thule of my ambitions and I worked unceasingly until I had attained that goal of my heart's desire. And then and there began the white friendships which have endured for more than a score of years. Indeed, few women wage earners have been more fortunate in the matter of pleasant working associations. But union men and women have changed with the changing times, and I would advise any young girl about to start on a business career to choose a trade or profession exclusively feminine. The day of the highly efficient, highly-paid woman worker has arrived. There are many union men working for less than \$30 per week, the minimum salary of a trained nurse. Highly skilled office workers and private secretaries average \$125 per month. Teachers, librarians, civil service workers and others in various professions are fairly well compensated. Advertising is another field that offers alluring opportunities to enterprising young women. The first-class hotels in San Francisco pay housekeepers salaries ranging from \$125 to \$200 per month. I am personally acquainted with one who receives the latter sum, and she earns every penny of it. Women who travel for the department stores in the capacity of stock buyers are also very well paid. In every large city there are thousands of openings for well educated, thoroughly trained business girls possessed of executive ability and the ambition to succeed.

In the feminine trades and occupations working and living conditions are becoming better and better as organization progresses. Newspaper writers and reporters, editors, school teachers, dramatists, actresses, stenographers, bookkeepers, and many other professional women now affiliated with the American labor movement are working enthusiastically for a more thorough organization of women wage earners, and present indications are that all of these will eventually come within the fold.

## HOUSING LAW SIGNED.

President Wilson has signed the bill providing \$50,000,000 for the housing of shipyard employees and the United States emergency fleet corporation is already at work solving this problem. The law empowers the fleet corporation to seize houses, hotels and other buildings in the territory adjacent to shipyard plants and build houses wherever necessary.

One of the principal complaints of shipyard workers has been poor living quarters. This has lowered the workers' morale and impaired their efficiency. Where workers have had decent living quarters in many instances they have paid extortionate rentals, which has nullified high wages.

Friends of housing legislation declare that this will be one of the most effective means of speeding up the ship building program.

A similar bill, carrying an appropriation of \$50,000,000, to provide houses for munitions workers, is now pending in congress.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you,

## NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Sunday—Monday—Tuesday

## Douglas Fairbanks

In a Story of Dash, Thrills and Clever  
Comic Action

## "A Modern Musketeer"

"Dougle's" Best Picture

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

## UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street  
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices  
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

W. D. Fennimore

A. R. Fennimore

Prices  
Always  
Reasonable  
—  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco  
181 Post Street - - -  
1221 Broadway - - - Oakland  
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

## S. N. WOOD &amp; CO

MARKET &amp; FOLK ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Union Made Clothes  
for Union Men

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth



**MISS CUMMINGS IMPROVING.**

Trade unionists will be pleased to learn that Miss May Cummings, business agent of the Garment Workers' Union, who underwent a serious operation at St. Joseph's Hospital recently, is rapidly recuperating, and while she is still very ill, her physicians are confident that her complete recovery is certain, although she will be confined in the hospital for some weeks to come. While Miss Cummings is unable to see visitors, her room in the hospital is constantly filled with the choicest blossoms, gifts from sympathizing friends.

**MCGINLEY ILL.**

J. P. McGinley, member of the Bartenders' Union and general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, is confined to his home by illness. His condition is not serious.

The Bartenders' Union is completing arrangements for its annual picnic to be held at Shellmound Park on Sunday, April 6th, the proceeds to be used in caring for sick members and burying the dead.

At the last meeting of this union a large number of candidates were initiated.

**TRADE IMPROVING.**

While there are still quite a number of carpenters unemployed, trade conditions are steadily improving, according to Secretary Evans of Carpenters' Union No. 483, who expects that very shortly many carpenters will be put to work at Camp Fremont.

During the week this union paid \$30 in accident benefits, initiated one candidate and admitted four members on clearance cards.

**BARBERS TO AID MUSICIANS.**

The Barbers' Union, at its last meeting unanimously adopted resolutions pledging its aid and support to the Musicians' Union in its efforts to unionize the theatres of the Mission district.

During the past week the Barbers' Union has lost three active members by death: T. W. Farmer, W. C. Patrick and D. E. Walker. The families of Brothers Patrick and Walker were paid \$500 insurance each by the union.

While the Barbers' Union proudly boasts that it has furnished more men for service with the colors than any other labor union in San Francisco, nevertheless the membership of the union is steadily increasing.

**"NO KICK COMING."**

"The members of the Bookbinders' Union of San Francisco have no kick coming," says President Garrity. "All of our members are employed and everything is lovely. In fact, things are going along so well with the bookbinders that there is hardly any need of holding a meeting of the organization."

**SCHARRENBURG RETURNING.**

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, who has been absent from the city on government business for the past two months, has advised the Sailors' Union of the Pacific that he will return to San Francisco before March 31st.

**A UNION STORE THROUGHOUT.**

Eagleson & Co., the firm that put the union label on the map, is now conducting a thoroughly union store.

This is the only store in San Francisco in which every employee is affiliated with some branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The clerks carry the clerks' card, the janitor is a member of the Janitors' Union, and last, but not least, the bookkeeper is affiliated with the Office Employees' Association.

**THE COMING DEMOCRACY.**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Sometimes we wonder why the men of olden days could not see the coming of inevitable crises, which are so clearly discerned by the present-day historian—as he looks backward. Hindsight is not always as good as foresight, but it has its compensations. If history repeats itself, and if the historian is really a prophet, then let us learn from the seeming blindness of our fathers.

One need not be a prophet nor the son of a prophet, to say that this is the era of the common man. The masses are rising to assert themselves as never before; because the coming democracy is being built, not upon a lawless revolution, but upon an evolution which seems natural and, therefore, must be permanent. No human power can prevent its coming.

This means great things for the people. It fills with hope those who have been bowed down with the burdens of the past. It means, also, that every true lover of the race will rejoice, for the well-being of common humanity must be the ultimate aim of every worker in the field of social service. And more and more is the great-hearted employer realizing that his business must be conducted upon a social basis—not simply for the good of the few who are directly interested as stockholders.

The power of the labor leader of the past will be considered small indeed, when compared with that which will be given the leader of the future. He will be a statesman, prophet, preacher. He cannot be a demagogue, grafter, charlatan.

**100 PER CENT ORGANIZED.**

That the retail clerks of Bakersfield are 100 per cent organized, including the women clerks, and that all stores in Bakersfield close at six o'clock every night in the week, Saturdays included, is the report made by W. G. Desepte, a vice president of the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association. He recently made an official visit to that city.

**SALARY RAISE FOR BARBRACK.**

At the last meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco, Secretary Ferdinand Barbrack was given a salary increase of fifteen dollars per month in recognition of efficient services rendered during the long time he has held the office.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

**YOUR EASTER SUIT**

if ordered today, or up until Tuesday, will be ready for EASTER SUNDAY

All Garments are

Union Made in our own shop



Weekly Wage—8-hour day

**Kelleher & Browne**  
The Irish Tailors

716 Market St.

at 3rd and Kearny

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

VISIT THE

**English Cottage**

Just Completed on Our Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK



**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market

Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

We take this opportunity of thanking the Union men and women of the Mission for the support and assistance which have resulted in the engagement of UNION MUSIC by the

**NEW MISSION THEATRE**

and on and after Sunday, March 31st, all pictures shown at this house will be properly interpreted by an orchestra of capable UNION Musicians.

Musicians' Union, Local Six,  
A. F. of M.



**ORCHESTRA AT NEW MISSION.**

Easter Sunday will mark the beginning of a new period in the development of amusement enterprises in the Mission district. Believing that the fullest enjoyment of motion picture dramas cannot be experienced without the accompaniment of the best music, Robert F. Abraham, manager of the New Mission Theatre, has engaged a full orchestra, which, with the new organ, will be heard for the first time on Easter Sunday.

The players, selected from the most talented musicians in the Mission district, will be known as Weber's New Mission Orchestra.

A larger and more beautifully toned organ is now being installed as the last step contemplated by Messrs. Kahn & Greenfield in remodeling and enlarging the theatre. This instrument will be played for the first time on Easter Sunday by G. Bernard Vest, who will preside hereafter as the New Mission organist.

Melville, "The Wizard of the Violin," has been engaged permanently for the New Mission orchestra. A soloist of rare ability, Melville is well known among patrons of San Francisco picture theatres.

A splendid bill of films will be offered to New Mission patrons on Easter Sunday, chief among which will be a William S. Hart picture. This production will be given its first showing in the Mission on this day. All features shown at the New Mission are first run for this district.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

**SAYS PUBLICITY HURTS.**

A senate committee, which is investigating the Hog Island ship building venture, was told that "criticising high salaries was taking the heart of the men down there." This opinion was expressed by Dwight P. Robinson, president of the corporation. It was shown that General Manager Goodenough receives a salary of \$25,000, against a former salary of \$12,000 from a Boston engineering firm, where he was employed before going to Hog Island.

Robinson's belief did not impress the investigators, and Senator Vardaman replied sarcastically: "I can understand how the spirit of the laboring man is broken when he sees those salaries paid."

"Is it absolutely necessary that Goodenough be paid \$25,000 a year to preserve the spirit of the men?" asked Senator Johnson of California.

"I would not say just that; he is working at top speed and intelligently and effectively," answered Robinson.

"Yes, and at top salary, too," retorted the western lawmaker.

"Well, if we don't pay salaries we can't get the men and we can't get the work done," said the ship company official.

"That kind of threat will not affect me if it comes from the American international corporation or anybody else," answered Senator Johnson.

This corporation will receive profits of six or seven million dollars for possessing the "know how" of building ships, although this is its first experience along this line. In addition, the government is paying sub-contractors about a

million dollars. The latter have been termed "sub-know-hows," by Senator Harding. The government furnishes all funds and the corporation can't lose.

**WAITERS MAKE RECORD.**

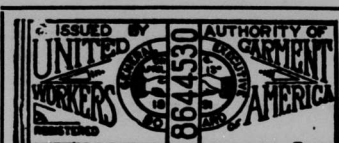
Waiters employed in the larger hotels in Washington recently organized and have just signed contracts which raise wages \$10 a month, with 50 cents an hour for overtime, give one day off a week with pay, abolishes the intolerable long hours and establishes a maximum of 63 hours as the work week.

The hotels agree to establish sanitary lockers and toilet facilities, and every effort will be made to serve wholesome food in sanitary quarters.

Officers of the hotel and restaurant employees' international alliance declare this is a record for a "baby" union less than two months old.



**W.S.S.**  
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS  
ISSUED BY THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT



Shirts  
Night Shirts  
Pajamas  
Collars  
Overalls

**MEN! BE UNION MEN**  
**WE WILL HELP YOU**



Underwear  
Union Suits  
Socks

**WEAR OUR UNION MADE SHIRTS**

We combine value with the Union Label --- We know the value is there, because we put it there.



Dress  
and  
Work Gloves

*Ask for the Clerk's Union Card Everywhere*

**EAGLESON & CO.**

1118 MARKET ST., Opposite 7th St.

Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

Sacramento



Neckwear  
Suspenders  
Garters  
Armbands



**RIGHTLY HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL.**

No matter how severely trade unionists may have occasion at times to condemn the appellate courts for declaring laws unconstitutional, it also happens that the same trade unionists may heartily approve of similar declarations when affecting other than their own affairs. As an attorney, whose fealty to labor is beyond suspicion, expressed himself recently: "while labor has much reason to denounce the courts for invalidating acts of the legislature, the truth is that the exercise of this power brings about as much good as harm, though like in other things we are apt only to notice those rulings that hurt our own immediate interests."

This observation is particularly true in connection with the decisions of the California Supreme Court. The latest evidence of good work in declaring a law unconstitutional is the ruling issued by that court last Tuesday that the realty brokers license law, passed by the state legislature at its last session, is class legislation and therefore invalid. The decision was rendered on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by L. A. Raleigh of Oakland.

The chief attack upon the law was upon the exemptions in it. These prevent the small operators from continuing in business and discourage new firms embarking in the real estate and insurance field. The law tends to establish monopolies in favor of the large real estate firms which also engage in the business of insurance brokerage.

The general public soon felt the injurious effect of the law inasmuch as soon after its going into operation, there began a general movement throughout the state to increase the rates of commission charged by the brokers.

The following language is used by the court, giving its ground for the decision:

"In important particulars the burdens cast upon these respective classes (the larger and the smaller realty operators) is unequal, the inequality resting most onerously upon those not being insurance brokers or agents, who seek to engage in the business of real estate brokers or salesmen. We can discover no reason, and are given none by those attempting to uphold this act, for the obvious discrimination, not for the exemption of insurance brokers or agents in the real estate business, from the provisions of the act under review. It is a matter of common knowledge that the business of insurance brokers or agents and the business of the real estate broker or agent are combined and conducted by the persons, firms or corporations and hence that the aforesaid exemption of such persons, firms or corporations so combining these two forms of business, from the provisions of the act, would have such a widespread effect as to not only render the act obnoxious to the claim that it was not a general law, but also to create a discrimination so sweeping in its scope and effect as to compel the conclusion that the act would not have secured its passage by the legislature save for the inclusion in it of the exemptions and hence of necessity that if such exemption is invalid, the entire act must fall."

In this connection it is also to be noted that the big realty operators in San Francisco are mainly responsible for the fact that real estate values are, on the basis of per capita population, the highest of any large city in the world, and that large manufacturers are prevented from locating or even remaining here by reason of the conditions created by the sharp practices of the big realty firms.

A recent investigation of a committee of the Labor Council brought out that since the San Francisco charter went into effect, the assessed values on real estate have proportionately decreased while the assessments on improvements and machinery have increased year after year.

**FRICTION AGENTS.**

Adopting tactics which will create the maximum amount of discord between various factions and people, enemy agents are active in practically every part of the United States, according to a warning received by the California State Council of Defense from authorities in Washington. Factional disputes and the dissemination of reports which will tend to create friction between any two factions in different districts of the country is now the chief activity of enemy agents, according to Washington advices.

Here are some of the alleged activities of German agents:

"On the Pacific Coast every effort is being made to stir up trouble and bad feeling between Americans and Japanese.

All along the Mexican border, efforts are being made to create friction between Mexican residents and Americans.

In Southern states German agents have been apprehended in their activities to create bitter feeling between negroes and white people.

In many parts of the United States a well formulated campaign, working through churches, is being made to set Protestant against Catholic. An attempt is being made to show that the Catholics are obtaining control of the government in Protestant territory, while in sections where Catholics predominate stories are going out to the effect that the Catholics are being discriminated against.

In every industrial center no opportunity is being lost to build up friction between capital and labor.

In addition to the foregoing, through the medium of stories circulated broadcast every possible effort is being made to discredit the Red Cross and to stimulate criticism and discord against government officials in the handling of the nation's war problem.

**BOILERMAKERS CONFER.**

Boilermakers from every part of the Pacific Coast have been holding a convention in the San Francisco Labor Temple this week with a view to organizing a Pacific Coast District Council of Boilermakers. Many matters of interest to the boilermakers have been considered. The convention will probably come to a close Saturday or Sunday with the election of permanent officers and the selection of a meeting place for the next convention.

The following officers have been elected by the Pacific Coast District Council of Boilermakers: President, M. A. McEachern, Vancouver; vice-president, G. V. Cochran, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Wolf, Oakland; executive board, John Bowser, San Pedro; E. B. Wolf, Oakland, R. Hennessy, Tacoma; J. A. Moore and L. Fawkes, Vancouver; A. P. Mulligan and J. Lansbury, Seattle; L. Cunningham, Portland; G. H. Ferguson, San Pedro.

**STEVEDORES CALL SPECIAL MEETING.**

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union has called a special meeting for next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at headquarters, 74 Folsom street, to discuss the proposition, already indorsed by the union, to institute the eight-hour day. At present the men are working nine hours a day.

**GROCER FIGHTS UNION.**

That Harry Wissman, retail grocer, who owns a chain of grocery stores in the Park-Presidio district, absolutely refuses to recognize the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, will not employ members of that union or grant the hours and conditions asked by the union, is the report made by W. G. Desepte, secretary and business agent of the union, who asks all union men to assist in the efforts of the organization to induce Mr. Wissman to unionize his stores.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

**We Allow \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

**AN INVITATION**

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

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The World's Largest  
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6 Floors

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DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets	\$63,314,948.04
Deposits	80,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,235,750.50
Employees' Pension Fund	272,914.25
Number of Depositors	63,907



# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
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FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918.

Attempt the end and never stand to doubt;  
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out.  
—Herrick.

The third Liberty Loan drive will start Saturday, April 6th, and San Francisco trade unionists should prepare in advance to buy Liberty Bonds of the third issue. Put a few dollars away now and be ready to do your duty when the time comes. Such a spirit is necessary if we are to win the war. Will you help?

Senator Hiram W. Johnson, in discussing what he called "patrioteers," said: "A patrioteer is a politician, usually discredited, who seeks in time of war to cover every political scare by wrapping himself in the American flag, and by vocal vociferation of a pretended patriotism, endeavors to have his political past forgotten. I have little less contempt for the patrioteer than I have for the profiteer."

Again an official commission appointed by the Governor and headed by one of the most pronounced reactionaries in the State of California, a man who a few years ago was the choice of the railroad interests of this State for the Governorship, has recommended that Mexican labor be brought in on the theory that there is a shortage of labor. There is no shortage of labor in California, but on the contrary there are far more men than jobs. Anyone who doubts the accuracy of this statement can readily be convinced by visiting the Free Public Employment Bureau and seeing the crowds of men that daily gather there in search of employment. Those who are shouting for the importation of workers are not truthful in their statements, else they would say that what they really desire is not more labor, but cheaper labor.

A radical writer in "The Public" of New York, who has been endeavoring to have the officers of the American Federation of Labor favor the formation of a national labor party with the single tax as a part of its platform, is now carrying on a campaign to discredit Samuel Gompers, and his latest charge against the President of the American Federation of Labor is that he is responsible for the present deplorable conditions in Russia. He says: "We have had one example of the effect of Mr. Gompers' policy, when that policy is carried out by Governments. We lost Russia on account of it." The American labor movement has been most fortunate in that such empty-headed men as the writer quoted have never wielded any influence in it, and it is devoutly to be hoped the day will never come when such creatures can command any serious consideration from the American organized workers.

## :: Labor Fooled Germany ::

One of the things that the German junkers believed would prevent the United States from entering the war, or make it impotent if it did enter, was that the workers of this country could be so led astray that they would refuse to support the government in such a course. Propaganda had been spread among the workers throughout the country by paid agents of the Kaiser, insisting that it would be wrong for the peace-loving wage worker to support a capitalistic war. The German government expected to keep on purchasing the services of the agitators and thus leave the nation powerless to defend itself, but the workers fooled both the German Government and its traitorous hirelings when war was declared.

Trade unionists who attended union meetings after the declaration of war will remember that some few "pacifists" were inclined to oppose sending troops to Europe and in other ways indicated a disposition to hinder the activities of our government in preparing for the effective prosecution of the war, but let it be said to the everlasting credit of the American labor movement that the real Americans, the true trade unionists, quickly convinced the purchased agitators that they were but wasting their energies and endangering their future by doing the work of the war-mad despot of Germany in this country.

Recently, in discussing this phase of the situation, Secretary Josephus Daniels said:

"It is an open secret—I can talk about it freely now—that the real hope of the Prussians that America would never be effective in this war lay in its fatuous belief that labor could be so irritated by insidious propaganda, so misled by hired agitators, as to insure nation-wide strikes almost upon the declaration of war. Far bitterer than the failure of the submarine to sweep the seas has been the failure of the German spy to tie this great republic hand and foot by stampeding labor, organized and unorganized, into something very nearly approaching a social revolution."

The organized workers of the United States are not a pack of imbeciles that can be led against their own best interests by designing persons, and they are wise enough to know that under our scheme of government greater opportunities are held out to them than under any other government in the world. This does not mean that they are entirely satisfied with conditions as they now prevail in this country or that they have no grievances to urge against some of the laws that have from time to time been placed upon our statute books. It simply means that bad as things are here, they are better for the workers than in any other government in the world, and that the opportunities here available for rectifying wrongs and improving the lot of the toiler are greater than can be found anywhere else on earth. If things are bad in this country the people are responsible for that condition of affairs because they have within their own hands the instruments with which to guide the ship of state in any direction they desire. The organized wage worker fully realizes this and therefore cannot be easily duped into taking a position detrimental to his own country.

If the German junkers had possessed even ordinary horse sense they would not have made the monumental blunder of banking upon the disloyalty of the American worker to his government or to democratic institutions anywhere in the world. The American worker can be depended upon at all times to remain loyal to democracy and to stand ready to make any sacrifice that may be necessary to preserve government of the people, by the people and for the people. German gold can never move them from that purpose as has been abundantly demonstrated during the past year.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Says Frank A. Kennedy, with a bang, in the Omaha "Western Laborer": The Supreme Court has made its final decision that the two German anarchist nuts, Goldman and Berkman, must go to prison for obstructing the draft law. For supreme gall possessed by any two human beings, I speak for the amount possessed by these two old birds. They are alien enemies mooching a meal ticket in this country and then have the guts to object to the draft law the American Congress adopts. They ought to be kicked off the wharf into the Atlantic ocean and made to swim back to Germany or drown.

A single Thrift Stamp will buy a tent pole or five tent pins, a waist belt or hat cord, shoe laces or identification tags, two will buy one trench tool or a pair of woolen gloves. Four Thrift Stamps will buy two pairs of canvas leggings; six will buy five pairs of woolen socks or three suits of summer underwear; twelve will buy a steel helmet. One War-Savings Stamp will buy one hundred cartridges or a cartridge belt or a scabbard for a bayonet; two will purchase two pairs of woolen breeches or two flannel shirts; two and a half will buy a gas mask. Three War Savings Stamps will buy an overcoat or two woolen service coats; three and a half will buy three pairs of woolen blankets; four will buy a rifle.

About a year ago the United States Government was forced into the world war to protect its rights as a nation and the interests of democracy. Much has been done during the year for which the people of the nation can well feel proud, but the great task is still before us. The future of democracy in the world is still in danger. Our soldiers in the trenches have already demonstrated that the fighting end of the contest is safe in their hands, yet if the dearest hopes of the human race are not to be extinguished by a war-mad despot those of us who stay at home must bend every energy to the task of keeping the fighting men abundantly supplied with all the things necessary to assure a final triumph of the hosts of democracy. We must not fail. We will not fail.

From headquarters in San Francisco, Collector of Internal Revenue Justus S. Wardell, sends out a final warning to thousands of persons all over Northern California and Nevada who are putting off until the eleventh hour the filing of their Federal Income Tax returns. In so doing, he declares, they are not protecting themselves and are actually working a serious hardship on the Government at this critical time. "Monday, April 1, 1918, is the last day allowed by law for making income tax reports," said Collector Wardell, "and those who fail to fulfill the obligations imposed by the law will have to bear the consequences. Fines and imprisonment or both are provided for those who neglect or evade the War Revenue Act. Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors are now completing a tour of the entire district. They are in every county and community in the State. If you have failed to get in touch with the deputy in your locality, it is not too late. Consult your postmaster at once as to where the nearest deputy is now. He will give you all necessary advice and will assist you in making out your income tax return. Attend to this extremely important matter today and thereby help the Government and protect yourself. Scores of Revenue Inspectors, all of whom are expert accountants, are now being assembled in San Francisco ready to be sent into every section of the State to check income tax returns, detect fraud and report delinquents.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"William the Conqueror," read the small boy from his history, "landed in England in 1066 A. D."

"What does A. D. stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered.

"I don't exactly know," he said. "Maybe it's after dark."—New York "Times."

As Grogswig fumbled at his front door at four o'clock one morning a policeman flashed a light on him and then said:

"Here, you can't open your door with that. That's a cigar."

"Holy smoke," said Grogswig, "I've smoked my latchkey, then."

"What would you do if I turned you down?" she asked shyly, as they sat on the parlor sofa.

The young man looked straight ahead, but said nothing. After a few moments of silence she nudged him with her elbow and said: "Didn't you hear my question?"

He looked around apprehensively.

"I beg your pardon," he replied. "I thought you were addressing the gas."—St. Louis "Republic."

A gang of Italian laborers were working in a section of Boston where the mud was excessively deep. Suddenly one of the gang cried out:

"Help! Help!"

"What's the matter out there?" came a voice from the construction shanty.

"Queek! Bringa da show! Bringa a peek! Antonio's stuck in da mud!"

"How far in?"

"Up to hees knees."

"Oh, let him walk out."

"No! No! He canna no walk! He wronga end up!"

"How did you know who I was?" said Sir Conan Doyle, much interested, and not a little flattered by the recognition.

"If you'll excuse my saying so," said the cabman, "the lapels of your coat look as if they had been grabbed by New York reporters, your hair looks as if it had been cut in Philadelphia, your hat looks as if you had to stand your ground in Chicago, and your right shoe has evident Buffalo mud under the instep, and—and—"

"And what?" queried Sir Arthur.

"Well," replied the cabman, "I saw 'Conan Doyle' in big white letters on your trunk!"—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

In our little town, oh! sad to tell,  
There is a merchant who doesn't know how to sell,

A sawyer who doesn't know how to saw,  
A teacher who doesn't know how to teach,  
A preacher who doesn't know how to preach,  
A painter who can't paint very well,  
A printer who doesn't know how to spell,  
An odd-jobs man with never a job,  
A cobbler who doesn't know how to cob,  
A miller who doesn't know how to mill,  
A butcher who doesn't know how to kill,  
A racer who doesn't know how to race,  
A mason who doesn't know how to mace,  
A clocksmith who can not mend a clock,  
And a doctor who doesn't know how to doc;  
And since none of these are busy men,  
You will find them again and yet again,  
Ever anon and a few times more,  
'Round the stove in Mendolsen's store,  
Each talking freely and through his hat,  
Doing the one thing they are expert at,  
Giving advice to farmers.

—The Prairie Farmer.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

(With Respects to Senator Chamberlain)

What shall we do?

When the vessel is laboring hard,  
When the tempest is tearing her topsails to tatters,

When her timbers creak, every mast and yard  
Strained to breaking, when the big sea batters  
Sharp on her bows, snatching boat after boat,  
Sweeping her decks and setting the ward-room afloat—

When the wind's at its worst and the wave,

And all depends on the crew,—

If the seamen sulk and the officers rave,  
And, sinking all care for the common weal,  
Curse and cumber the man at the wheel?

What shall be done?

When the ship rides out through the lanes  
Where the U-boats lurk and the set-mines tug at their chains,

When out of the steel-cold fog, any hour.

A steel-gray dreadnaught may lower.

And the great shells shatter

Turret and pilot-house and signal-tower.

Tear her sides out and over the ruins spatter

Remnants of men and the things that are dear to men,—

What shall be done, what shall be done

If then, if then

Those who are set over powder and gun,

Those whose first duty it is to be leal,

Vials of mutinous venom unseal

And curse and cumber the man at the wheel?

The yard-arm no longer! A nation's contempt be enough,

And thank God we are most of us not of such stuff;

But resolve that this shall be done:

Every loyal mother's son

Remember the law of ships,

Set a lock on caviling lips,

But be ready with voice and hand to stand by,

Keen for service, humble or high,

Heaving the lead or hauling a guy,

And for the rest, keep out of the way

Of the officer of the day;

Pray as we will, but put our trust

As we may and must,

In him who rules from topmast to keel,—

Trust and succor the Man at the Wheel.

—William Herbert Carruth in "The Public."

### SIGNS CIVIL RIGHTS' BILL.

President Wilson has signed the soldiers' and sailors' civil rights' bill, recently passed in congress. Under this act it is unlawful to evict a soldier's dependents for non-payment of rent when less than \$50 a month; to cut off a soldier's life insurance because of delayed premiums; to foreclose a mortgage on a soldier's property; to take away a soldier's home on which he has made part payment; to sell a soldier's property because of his failure to pay national, state or local taxes; to settle a law suit against a soldier or to take final court action against a soldier during his absence. The law provides that courts shall appoint attorneys to protect the rights of military men and their dependents.

There is a satisfaction in asking for an article bearing the union label that is not felt when you accept a non-union article on the clerks advice that it is just as good. You know the statement is not true, but how many of us fall for bunk that the dealer uses so that he may not miss a sale?





# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

## Board Meeting, March 19, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Transfers deposited: Rudolf Patek, No. 47, Los Angeles, 'cello and string bass; Achelle Cardellino, clarinet, banjo, saxophone, No. 241, Butte; Albert Keesing, cornet, No. 76, Seattle; D. Hoeflich, piano, No. 99, Portland; Wm. De Vito, violin, No. 4, Cleveland.

New member: Otto Nachr, flute and piccolo, No. 189, Stockton.

Reinstated: Theo. Vogt, piano and organ.

Transfers withdrawn: Arthur H. Reed, W. Stewart, Arthur L. Nuckols, Lawrence Buck, R. E. Hanson, James Rowan.

Deaths: W. E. MacClymont and J. W. Campbell.

Resigned: George W. King.

## Last Call.

Dues and assessments, first quarter, to the amount of \$2.25, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

## A New Resolution.

The following resolution was introduced by J. E. Lehman at the last union meeting and will come up for final consideration at the next meeting of the union on Thursday, April 11th.

"No member of this Local who teaches, directs, instructs or in any manner controls any amateur band or orchestra or combination of instruments shall participate in any rehearsal or other musical performance in public or in private without first having submitted the name of the prospective member to this organization for its approval. Any violation of this shall be considered as a breach of good faith and fair dealing."

(Signed) J. E. LEHMAN.

## Resolution in Regard to Oakland Branch Defeated.

The resolution introduced by Alex. Dijeau, which provided for a radical change in the conduct of the Oakland Branch of this organization, was reported upon unfavorably by the legislative committee at the last union meeting. After considerable discussion of the subject, the report of the committee was concurred in by an overwhelming vote, which defeats the resolution.

## New Mission Theatre.

It will be welcome news to the membership to learn that the New Mission Theatre has engaged a union orchestra, under the direction of C. W. Melville, to start in on Easter Sunday, March 31st. The advertising campaign conducted by this organization for some time past is believed to be one of the main factors in bringing about this gratifying result. The members who will comprise the orchestra are, in addition to Mr. Melville: Walter A. Weber piano, George G. Vest organ, Paul Poenitz 'cello, C. F. Kelley saxophone, and E. J. Preston, Jr., drums. The result obtained in this instance shows that if we are persistently "on the job" and keep up the agitation, "Human Music" will win out.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

The following letter received from one of our members who is a long way from home speaks for itself:

## A Correction from Canada.

Calgary, March 12, 1918.

Dear Sir:

The article "Jazz Music," by Mr. Oscar Geofrion, was certainly good, but tell him, please, the next time to take care what he is writing about, and to not attribute the Arlesienne to Massenet when Bizet is the composer. It is a "Jazz mistake."

Yours respectfully,

A. KANAERT,

Union Musician, care Regent Theatre, Calgary Alta, Canada.

## A Letter From "Over There."

A letter that was recently received by one of our members from a former transfer member of this local is given here because it is felt that it will prove of great interest to the readers of this column. For obvious reasons, the place from which the letter is sent is omitted. The writer is Ross Blodgett and should any of the members desire to write him, the secretary will see that all mail is forwarded.

Dear Friend:

Just a line or two to let you know that I am still thinking of the old bunch. When you read this letter I want you to try and picture the place I am writing this letter at. We are in the heart of the submarine zone, Oh Boy! It is so rough that my fountain pen will not even write. This is the story. We left New York on the 29th of January, 1918, with three ships in convoy. We arrived in Brest, France, where we left the three ships and started back for U. S. A. It is not so dangerous going over as we take all precaution. We take a zig-zag course all the way over. We also change our speed every 15 minutes. This is done so that it is almost impossible for a submarine to follow us or get our range. Then if one of us should get sunk, we would be picked up by one of the other ships. We are now on the way back and things are different. We travel on a straight course. Also we do not change our speed night or day. There are three submarines reported near us and I hope we get a shot at them. Be sure and remember me to all the bunch. I like to receive mail. Here's hoping that I get a chance to mail this letter to you.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Musicians' Union—88 Haight Street.  
W. A. Weber, President  
J. J. Matheson, Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum, Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less, Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall, Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Oakland Branch.  
Jim Gray, Secretary  
J. J. Atkins, Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

## THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 69 MEMBERS

A. ANDERSON, JR.	ELMER MILBRATH
H. F. ANDERSON	W. E. MILES
F. P. ANTHERS	ALFRED MOSCONI
C. E. ARRIOLA	E. MOULTROP
EARL BARKER	RALPH MURRAY
W. A. BECKER	E. MUSSO
D. H. BROOKS	ED. NEWMARK
PERCY A. BROWN	GEORGE A. NELSON
ALEX. BURNS	E. A. OLMSTEAD
G. C. COLONEUS	VIGO OLSEN
F. L. COOPER	H. C. PAYSON
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	JOHN PELZEN
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	L. PERKINS
L. L. EDGAR	J. PERLUSS
RALPH ELIASER	W. PERSON
VERNON FERRY	C. RATTI
MAX FIRESTONE	H. V. RENO
FRANK FRAGALE	A. F. RIESE
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	E. RUSSELL
A. J. GIACOMINI	M. SALVATORE
E. GULDE	S. SAVANT
R. HEROLD	VINCENT SCHPILLITTI
F. J. HOUSELEY	JOHN SCHPILLITTI
R. J. HAYES	J. P. SEARCH
BYRON C. INDIG	J. H. SELTENRICH
A. G. IANNUZZIELLO	JEROME A. SIMON
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	GEORGE W. SOUTHAL
WENTEL KOCH	L. E. SPADINA
W. H. LEE	F. H. STEELE
C. A. LENZEN	O. J. TREVILLIAN
J. LEVINGSTONE	JOS. WEISS
A. MANCINI	H. A. WILLIAMS
JOE F. MARONEY	GEORGE B. WILD
J. P. MCCARTHY	S. T. WOOLEY
M. L. MERKI	

## Our Members at Camp Lewis.

A clipping from a Tacoma paper just received here gives an account of the opening of the new Liberty Theatre at Camp Lewis, with the Orpheum Show, and gives the roster of the orchestra (and a very large one, too), at the theatre. "Joe" Levingstone, formerly leader of the Oakland Hippodrome, is musical director, and W. A. Becker, violin; H. V. Reno, 'cello, of our union, are also in the orchestra. There is no question but that "Joe" will "make good" as usual. The paper quoted says: "The orchestra yesterday measured up to a high standard despite the fact that a number of the members were absent because of quarantine. The members are all experienced show or symphony orchestra players."

## Temporary Business Agent.

J. J. Atkins, business agent for Alameda County, is now acting business agent for San Francisco and vicinity, and will so act until the Board meeting of April 2d at which time a successor to the late John W. Campbell will be elected by the Board of Directors. Any one believing him-

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self qualified to fill the position and desiring to apply for same should present his application to the Secretary before April 2d. J. H. Cray, secretary of the Oakland Branch, will, for the balance of the month act in place of Mr. Atkins in Alameda County.

#### The Symphony Situation.

The last union meeting fixed the status of things for the coming symphony season in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory to all parties concerned, the action taken concerned the minimum men principally, as regards the price and conditions governing. The price was fixed at a minimum of \$35.00 per week, the Symphony Society to be allowed a maximum of 55 concerts within a season of 23 weeks and rehearsals to be of two hours and fifteen minutes duration, with a possible intermission.

#### Addimando to Remain Here.

Caesar Addimando, first oboe of the S. F. Symphony Orchestra, plans to remain here this summer and will devote himself to teaching. He believes that the oboe is fast becoming an excellent commercial instrument and thinks that it would be to the financial benefit of some of our string players to take up the instrument. To those who may be interested Mr. Addimando can guarantee the securing of an instrument on easy terms.

Members, please take notice of the following changes of address:

Auletti, L. L. Tel. Piedmont 6749-J.  
Bennett, S. B., Orpheum Theatre, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Birkholz, C., 201 Gough St.  
Bruckman, Irving, 285 Kingston Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Charles, Milton, San Maurice Apts., Sutter and Jones Sts. Tel. Franklin 1129.  
Charles, Blanche Morrill, San Maurice Apts., Sutter and Jones Sts. Tel. Franklin 1129.  
Darling, Sid, Portina Cafe, San Diego, Cal.  
Di Nublia, F. N., 1416 Ridge Way, Los Angeles.  
Federici, Paris, 1238 Stockton St. Tel. Kearny 554.  
Fuessel, R. M., 3018 California St., Berkeley.  
Johnson, Gus, 565 Seventeenth Ave.  
Kundy, E., 1478 Grove St. Tel. West 3360.  
Nacher, Otto, Stockton Hotel, Stockton, Cal.  
Marquardt, Mrs. A., 207 N. Kenwood St., Glendale, Cal.  
Minetti, G., 3325 Clay St. Tel. Fillmore 4141.  
Morse, H. W., 760 Forty-seventh Ave. Tel. Pacific 2486.  
Nova, Louis, Hotel Worth.  
Sancho, J. Tel. Prospect 2411.  
Smith, Gertrude, Hotel Athens, Oakland. Tel. Oakland 1487.  
Smith, Swen, Cadillac Hotel. Tel. Franklin 3840.  
Wilbur, Jess, 1367 Eddy St.  
Fremstad, R. E., 3059 Pine St.  
McClellan, Jack, Crystal Theatre, Astoria, Ore.  
McCormack, Mrs., Riverside Apts. Tel. Prospect 476.  
Valerga, J. H. Tel. Piedmont 5673-W.

#### New Members.

De Vito, Wm., 679 Green St.  
Hoefflich, Dewey, Lankershim Hotel.  
Keesing, Albert, 68 Haight St.  
Patek, Rudolf, 1763 Golden Gate Ave.  
Cardellino, Achille, 206 Grand Ave., South San Francisco. Tel. So. San Francisco 37-J.  
Dauernheim, Fred, 115½ Wilmot St. Tel. West 4413.

#### Contractors and Leaders.

The best way to help yourself and every other member of the organization is to engage as many musicians as is possible on every engagement. By bearing this in mind, employment will be created for many of our brother members.

#### Messrs. Less and Spiller.

Are steadily improving in health, and it is expected that they will shortly return to their homes from their sojourn in the hospital.

#### For Sale.

There is in the office some 'cello music belonging to the widow of the late H. A. Fitch which she wishes to dispose of. Any of our members who may be interested can call at the office.

#### Income Tax.

For the information of working men and women who are liable to file returns and pay the Federal income tax, the San Francisco Labor Council submits the following:

Every citizen or resident (including any alien friend or enemy), male or female, who, if unmarried received an income of \$1,000 or more during 1917, or who, if married and living with wife (or husband) received an income of \$2,000 or more during 1917, must file a sworn schedule or "return" of such income.

Any such person must pay a tax of 2 per cent of the income so reported, subject to such further deductions and increases as the law provides. Exemptions allowed are as follows:

If unmarried or widowed; or if married and living apart from wife (or husband) the exemption is \$1,000. He or she may claim an exemption of \$2,000, if he or she be the head of a family, that is, actually supporting one or more persons entirely dependent and related by blood, marriage or adoption, thus fulfilling a moral or legal obligation. (Such head of family must make a return of his or her income, even though no tax need be paid, provided the income for 1917, exceeded \$1,000.

If married and living with wife or husband, the exemption is \$2,000, plus \$200 for each dependent child, if under 18 years of age, or if incapable of self support because mentally or physically defective.

The returns for incomes below \$5,000 should be made on form 1040 A, and should be made out in duplicate, one to be kept for future reference by the person making the return.

The returns for 1917 must be filed on or before April 1, 1918.

Payment of the tax may be made when the return is filed or on or before June 15, 1918.

Residents in San Francisco are in the First District of California, and must file their returns with Justus S. Wardell, Collector of Internal Revenue, Custom House, San Francisco.

Municipal and state employees are exempt from the federal income tax, and need not make any return.

Living expenses are not to be deducted from the income.

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### FUNERALS at \$75

Include Embalming, Casket with Silver Mountings, Auto Hearse, Limousine. Perfect Service.

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## A little extra money in the pocket of your overalls---

---isn't a bad sort of a possession---it comes in handy---and it's easier to save it by being wise to where to buy---than it is to earn it. Anyway---you'll like to get in the habit of buying at our men's store. Overalls---jumpers---working clothes for men in all sorts of crafts---and prices are right---down-to-where-you-want-'em at

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715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

**JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS**

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of March 15, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:00 p. m. by President Haggerty.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Molders, Wm. Edminster, vice W. H. Killoran. Sailors, I. M. Holt, vice August Seaman. Cooks' Helpers, R. A. Cochran, Alfred Price, vice M. Singer and Gus Boval. Shoe Clerks No. 410, A. W. Brouillet, H. Cantrowith, Frank O'Brien. Moved that delegates be seated with the exception of A. W. Brouillet; at this time a communication from the American Federation of Labor inclosing decision of the Executive Council on the unseating of Delegate Brouillet. An amendment to the motion was offered by Delegate Tracy—That Brouillet be seated in accordance with the decision of the A. F. of L., but against the wishes of the Council and the best judgment thereof; amendment lost, 60 in favor, 90 against; motion carried, 75 in favor, 67 against.

The previous question on above matters was called for, put and carried. Delegate Frank O'Brien changed his vote from no to aye, and gave notice that at next meeting of the Council he would move to reconsider its action.

**Application for Affiliation**—From the Bricklayers' Union, application for affiliation and inclosing the names of its delegates. On motion said application was referred to the Organizing Committee.

**Communications Filed**—From the Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C., with reference to farm labor and transportation. From Civic League of Improvement Clubs, extending invitation to attend meeting to be held Thursday evening, March 21st, where Governor Stephens will address the meeting. From Janitors' Union, thanking the Council and Secretary for their assistance in obtaining a substantial increase in wages for them. From Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, with reference to an inventive device. From the Central Labor movement of St. Paul, Minn., with reference to the trouble of the Street Carmen and Rapid Transit Street Railway Co. From the Department of Agriculture, with reference to the sale of seed to farmers. From Congressman Nolan, acknowledging receipt of resolutions with reference to the settlement of the wage scale in shipyards. From the A. F. of L., with reference to the wages of Federal Employees.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Waterfront Workers' Federation, endorsement of the wage scale of Warehousemen and Cereal Workers. From Ladies' Garment Workers, wage scale and agreement. Wage scale and agreement of Asphalt Workers' Union. Wage scale of Cemetery Workers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of the Cracker Packers' Union. Wage scale of Federal Employees' Union.

**Communications**—From Waiters' Union, with reference to free lunch in saloons; moved that the rules of the Council in regard to reconsideration be suspended; amendment that motion be postponed one week; amendment carried.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From the Central Labor Council of Tacoma, Wash., resolutions providing for the election of Federal Judges.

**Referred to Committee on High Cost of Living**—Mr. F. C. Clark, relative to a plan to increase production of meats and dairy produce. From the South of Civic Center Improvement Association, with reference to the Paladini Fish Co.

**Resolutions**—From the Molders' Union No. 164, requesting Governor Stephens to grant to Thomas Mooney an unconditional pardon which will entitle the District Attorney to place him on trial again on one of the remaining indictments

pending against him. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Whereas, Tom Mooney's appeal for a new trial has been denied and his death sentence affirmed by the California Supreme Court; and

Whereas, the said court gives as its reasons that it has no constitutional right to consider any matter outside of the record; and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that the Oxman perjury case, the astral Edeaus, the changed testimony of John McDonald, the confessions of Estelle Smith, of her mother, Allie Kidwell; the conduct and records of Louis Rominger, Peter Vidovich, John Crowley and Samuel Samuels are not in the record of the Mooney trial; and

Whereas, The United States Mediation Commission, in reporting their investigations to President Wilson, assert that these subsequent revelations, and the dubious character of many of the witnesses shake confidence in the justice of the conviction; and

Whereas, The said Commission recommended to President Wilson, that he use his offices to bring about a new trial for Tom Mooney, by requesting the aid of Governor Stephens of California in that behalf; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in the interests of justice, through its secretary, ask Governor Stephens to grant an unconditional pardon to Tom Mooney, which will entitle the District Attorney to place him on trial again on one of the remaining indictments pending against him; and be it further

Resolved, That we give our unqualified endorsement to the report of President Wilson's Commission, and that we will stand by him in its fulfillment; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson, Governor Stephens, Mayor Rolph, Samuel Gompers and Jos. F. Valentine.

**Resolutions**—Were introduced by the Letter Carriers' Assn., requesting the Council to assist the enactment into law as soon as possible the Madden Bill, H. R. 9414, which provides an adequate wage increase for letter carriers; moved that the resolutions be indorsed; carried.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended the endorsement of the cracker bakers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the endorsement of its International Union. Recommended endorsement of the cooks helpers' wage scale and agreement, subject to the endorsement of its International Union. On the request of Waiters' Union for a boycott on the Odeon Cafe, the matter was laid over one week. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Pavers and Rammermen, subject to the endorsement of its International Union. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—The chair appointed the following delegates to act as committee on tobacco fund for soldiers and sailors: Delegates Tracy, Buehrer, Roman, Rodgers and Rosenthal.

Receipts \$346.00. Expenses, \$154.00.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### INCREASE FOR ASPHALT WORKERS.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84 provides for a daily wage ranging from \$4 to \$5, and the employment of members of the union only.

### INDORSE WAGE SCALE.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Warehousemen's Union calling for an eight-hour day and a wage of 50 cents an hour, with 75 cents an hour for all overtime, has received the indorsement of the Waterfront Workers' Federation.

**Orpheum** O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY  
Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

### ANOTHER GREAT SHOW

BERT KALMAR and JESSIE BROWN in "Nurseryland"; FRADKIN, World Renowned Violinist, assisted by JEAN TELL, Soprano; THE CORNER STORE, a Hilarious Rural Comedy; MARION HARRIS, Syncopated Sclatillating Star; J. C. NUGENT, in his new comedy "THE MEAL HOUND"; BASIL and ALLEN in "Recruiting"; VANITY FAIR OF 1918; NELLIE V. NICHOLS, in New Songs and Characterizations.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

## El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.

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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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## Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A  
**BERTILLION**  
They're Union Made

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**EXPLAINED.**

Recently San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 appealed against an action of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, relative to the Rules Governing the Use of Labels:

Rule 4. Labels must not be used on work where any portion is done by non-union labor, even when such portion is done outside of the office holding label, or on work where any portion is done in an office not entitled to the use of the label; and any office holding label, having work done outside, such work must be done in a union label office, whether the label is on it or not."

In response to this appeal, the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association ordered the local Council to change said rule by eliminating the words "Union Label Office," and inserting in their place the words "Under Union Conditions."

The San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council appealed to the Board of Governors for a reconsideration of this matter, and at a meeting of said Board held at Louisville, Ky., March 6, 1918, the following action was taken:

"President Woll (of the International Allied Printing Trades Association): In reconsidering the action taken on Rule 4, submitted through the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, the attention of the Board has been called to the fact of a serious misinterpretation which has been placed upon the Board's action. In amending the rule at the last meeting of the Board of Governors, the attention of the Board was directed to the fact that there are \*trade shops in many of our local jurisdictions which employ only members of one of the affiliated international unions, and that generally no label license was issued to these trade shops. The attention of the Board was also directed to "the fact that label offices were sending some of their work to these union trade shops, and under the rule as enforced by the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council this practice was prohibited. It was to avoid this difficulty that the rule was amended, and in order to express its intent and purpose clearly the Board changes its previous action and orders the section amended to read as follows:

"Section 4. Labels must not be used on work where any portion is done in an office, any department of which is not union, even when such portion is done outside of the office holding label, or on work where any portion is done in an office not entitled to the use of the label; and any office holding label, having work done outside, such work must be done only in offices, all departments of which are union, whether the label is on it or not."

\*Label Licenses are issued to trade shops under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council.

**WOMEN JOIN UNION.**

At the last meeting of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union five women were admitted to membership in that organization. This makes about twenty women who have joined the Grocery Clerks' Union within the past month. Indications are that many more women will join the union within a short time as a result of the campaign being waged by the union.

**LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.**

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 8 has asked the Labor Council to assist the organization in getting a 10 per cent increase in wages and improved working conditions in the shop of the Hoffman Cloak and Suit Company.

**MOLDERS ELECT DELEGATE.**

Molders' Union No. 164 has elected William Edminister delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice William H. Killoran, resigned.

**ORPHEUM.**

Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown will present "Nurseryland" a beautiful scenic production, which introduces several well-known characters from the Mother Goose story book. The singing and dancing of Mr. Kalmar and Miss Brown is one of the most delightful features ever presented in vaudeville. Fradkin the renowned violinist with the assistance of Jean Tell, soprano, will be heard in a fascinating musical program. He is the owner of a \$20,000 Stradivarius, which came to him as a token of appreciation. The Corner Store, a hilarious rural comedy produced under the direction of Ardath and Allman, by a specially selected company will be found highly diverting. Marion Harris, a pretty, sparkling and vivacious girl who wears beautiful clothes and who recently was one of the brightest stars that twinkled above Broadway, will sing in the catchiest kind of a way and outgag the immortal "Topsy." J. C. Nugent will appear for the first time in this city in his latest comedietta "The Meal Hound," which is a complete novelty. The Meal Hound is the genial girl whose particular form of graft is a dinner. The remaining acts on this varied and attractive bill will be Nellie V. Nichols, the gifted and versatile singing comedienne, in new characterizations; Nick Basil and Dick Allen in "Recruiting," and the successful musical comedy "Vanity Fair of 1918."

**A NEW VENTURE.**

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company, through its Pacific Service Employees' Association, is about to inaugurate a course of practical instruction for the benefit of all classes of its membership in the leading branches of its business.

At a recent gathering of the Employees' Association held at Elks' Hall, San Francisco, Chairman K. I. Dazey announced that arrangements had been made with the heads of various departments for a series of lectures upon electrical engineering, gas engineering, finance and accounting to be delivered in the immediate future. Needless to say, this announcement has been received with undisguised gratification by the rank and file of "Pacific Service," and the expert engineers and others who have expressed themselves willing to place their time and their knowledge at the disposal of their brethren in the ranks are assured of hearty response in the way of attendance and appreciation.

The Pacific Service Employees' Association now numbers nearly 1,000 members, including men and women. Its monthly gatherings in San Francisco and Oakland are increasing in attendance and importance, particularly as the committee in charge is taking pains to secure unusually attractive features of entertainment. The practice of engaging for each occasion some well-known speaker upon the important topics of the day is making these gatherings highly valuable from an instructive point of view.

At the San Francisco meeting in February last, the speaker of the evening was Mr. Jerome B. Landfield, on what he termed "The Russian Muddle." At this time, when Russia is the main figure in the eyes of the world, Mr. Landfield's address was particularly seasonable, and as his intimate knowledge of Russia and things Russian is first hand, he was able to throw a great deal of light on the events which lead up to the present unsettled condition of the country, and to give each and every one of his hearers a "close-up," as it were, of the Russian people.

At this month's meeting, held on March 12th, Capt. F. L. Goord, of the British Army, told of life in the trenches, particularly during the early periods of the war. Goord did much to enlighten the audience on what our boys may expect "over there."

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- San Francisco is \$4.37 per capita behind its quota in the Thrift Stamp campaign.
- it is not like San Francisco to be behind; let's catch up.
- everyone should buy at least one Thrift Stamp (25c) each day until Easter.
- on March 30th everyone should have 16 and exchange them for a War Savings Stamp (\$4.14).
- this is a loan to the Government to help equip the army and win the war.
- you will get your money back with 4 per cent compound interest.
- ten thousand sales persons in the stores of San Francisco have Thrift Stamps waiting for you.
- will you do this for your country? Start now.

**A Stamp a Day Will Keep  
the Kaiser Away**

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company**

San Francisco District  
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## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 303, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.



### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(72) \*Bonnington, Frank J.....22 Crossley Bldg.  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press.....238 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. C.....3390 Eighteenth  
(28) \*Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(91) \*McNicol, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary  
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(88) \*Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) \*Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin  
(145) \*S. F. Newspaper Union.....318 Mission  
(58) Severance-Roche Co.....1733 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First  
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....942 Market  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(36) West End Press.....2436 California  
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....343 Front  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker  
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(121) \*California Democrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....16th and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna  
(201) Bingley, Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre, 1741 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is to celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of its organization on Tuesday evening, May 14th, with an entertainment and dance at Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason street. The committee in charge has been at work during the last two months in perfecting the arrangements, and, although it is rather secretive as to what is doing, enough has been learned to announce that another good time is in store for the printer-folk and their friends. Last year's pleasant affair is still fresh in the memory of those who had the good fortune to attend, and the committee feels that another record crowd will be present. Lyle Slocum, who is at the head of the entertainment committee, says he will have talent from different theatres, as well as a number of high-class amateur entertainers, and promises one or more features that will be talked of for some time afterward. William O. A. Trown-sell, Jr., whose social activities as a member of the Elks and other social and fraternal organizations, are well known to his fellow-workers on the "Examiner," will have charge of the music, and he says there will be plenty of "Jazz" for those who delight to swirl in the light fantastic. Eugene Donovan will have charge of the refreshments and Albert Springer will take care of the decorations. H. T. Darr is chairman and George E. Mitchell secretary of the general committee. Peter J. Cotter will handle the publicity in his usual able manner.

No. 21's roll of honor now contains the names of forty-two journeymen and sixteen apprentices, fifty-eight in all. This does not include the names of three journeymen and one apprentice that have been discharged on account of physical disabilities. Latest enlistments include L. J. McKinley, recently from Portland, Ore., and Edward Betts of the Buckley & Curtin chapel, son of Joseph Betts of the H. S. Crocker chapel, who joined the naval reserves at San Pedro on Monday of this week. S. A. Crandall, whose enlistment in the naval reserves as a printer was noted last week, was the recipient of a beautiful fountain pen from the employees of the Gille Company.

Final returns of nominations of candidates for I. T. U. offices resulted as follows: For president, M. G. Scott, 492; E. W. Morcock, 98. For first vice-president, W. W. Barrett, 479; F. J. Terry, 113. For secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hays, 502; W. E. Merritt, 98. Delegates to A. F. of L. (four to be chosen), Max S. Hayes, 479; Frank Morrison, 418; T. W. McCullough, 299; F. J. Bonnington, 280; William Young, 241; J. H. Ferguson, 225; T. C. Parsons, 125; Charles P. Howard, 104; J. W. Mullen (with-drawn), 64; J. E. Goodkey, 53. Trustees Union Printers' Home (four to be chosen), Malcolm A. Knock, 389; Michael Powell, 368; W. E. Ames, 362; George P. Nichols, 357; William Mounce, 260; W. E. Armstrong, 249; W. E. O'Leary, 147; H. Rudnick, 120. Board of Auditors, Fred Barker, 349; Philip Johnson, 230; Samuel Hadden, candidate for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and Joe M. Johnson, candidate for Agent Union Printers' Home, are nominated without opposition.

H. J. Ferber, foreman of the Isaac Upham composing room, recently underwent an operation which will incapacitate him for work for several weeks.

Frank Spiegle, who has just returned from his second trip to Sydney, Australia, having worked as ship's printer on the "Ventura," says he has had enough to last for a while and will stick around hereabouts till he hears of a better place.

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**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

Billie Burke will be seen for the last time this Saturday night at the New Mission Theatre in "The Land of Promise," a screen drama distinguished for novelty of plot and splendid character portrayals. Thomas Meighan is in the supporting role. Among other films to be shown is a Keystone comedy, "A Sea Serpent's Desire."

"A Modern Musketeer," conceded to be the most energetic and most successful picture of Douglas Fairbanks' vigorous career will occupy



**DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS**  
in "A Modern Musketeer"  
AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE 366

the screen at the New Mission Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Destined through pre-natal influences to become a cyclonic re-incarnation of the Dumas hero, D'Artagnan, Fairbanks (in his screen part) proceeds effectively to justify his inheritance. He saves fair maidens right and left, to the distress of most of them, and in doing so keeps up a rapid-fire series of life-risking stunts that leave his viewers breathless. Marjorie Daw plays the part of the girl. The usual New Mission features will be shown, including the current issue of the Hearst Pathe News.

A picture of timely interest in view of the diplomatic situation with regard to Japan's entry into Russia, will be screened at the New Mission Wednesday and Thursday in "The Secret Game." Sessue Hayakawa is the star of this production dealing with the co-operation of the United States and Japan to surprise Germany with a huge army on the Russian front. Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th, Dorothy Dalton will be seen at the New Mission in "Love Letters," a thrilling love drama.

**BUTCHERS INCREASE MEMBERSHIP.**

The membership of Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 is steadily increasing. At the meeting of the union this week ten candidates were initiated and a large number of applications for membership received as a result of the campaign of organization being conducted by the union.

The union indorsed resolutions submitted by the Labor Council calling upon Congress to pass the bill providing increased salaries for postal employees.

**JACK ALT RESIGNS.**

Jack Alt has resigned as a member of the executive board of Waiters' Union No. 30. At the weekly meeting of the union Paul Bricker was elected to succeed Alt.

**MACHINISTS INITIATE FIFTY.**

Fifty candidates were initiated at this week's meeting of Machinists' Union No. 68.

The sum of \$400 was paid to families of two members who were summoned by death during the week.

**LABOR GROUP VIGILANT.**

Although organized labor is doing its utmost to end strikes on war work by developing the processes of conciliation and arbitration a wide-awake labor group was necessary to block Congressman Joe Cannon's effort to outlaw strikes.

When the question was presented in a clear cut manner, a roll call vote showed but 38 congressmen favored the plan.

The house was considering a bill to punish destruction of war material when Mr. Cannon proposed "to catch the I. W. W.'s" by making it a criminal offense to "conspire to prevent the erection or production of such war premises, war material or war utilities."

Congressmen Keating, Nolan and Lunn of the labor group insisted that the pending bill intended to punish those who attempt to hamper the prosecution of the war by destroying war material, and that citizens forced to quit work to secure better living conditions are put in the traitor class by the Cannon amendment which was not the intention or purpose of the bill.

Congressman Morgan, a member of the judiciary committee, refused to accept the amendment which, he said, "brings in questions which were not involved in the original bill." Mr. Morgan said he would vote for any legislation that will punish men who destroy war material or interfere with the progress of the war, "but," he continued, "I am not willing to vote for a 'conspiracy' provision which might be construed to interfere with the just rights of labor now so universally recognized, I do not believe a conspiracy statute, applicable to labor generally, without proper safeguards thrown around it, will aid our army and our navy or contribute to our national strength in this hour of peril and danger."

Despite these protests the amendment was adopted, as its friends succeeded in raising a doubt as to its anti-strike intent. Congressman Lunn then moved an amendment specifically declaring that the Cannon amendment did not apply to employees who have agreed to stop work to better conditions. Chairman Webb of the judiciary committee protested against its consideration because the bill as it then stood contained no reference to employees wages or conditions. The trade unionists were taking no chances, and on a roll call vote the Lunn amendment was adopted by a vote of 272 to 38.

**TO ESTABLISH MILK ZONES.**

Through the Dairymen's Association the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has been advised that the Federal Milk Commission has ordered milk dealers to at once establish milk zones and to divide the city into districts so that only two dealers will be delivering milk in any one given section of the city.

This order will seriously affect the members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and probably will result in throwing some of them out of employment, if the order is strictly complied with. At any rate, it will completely revolutionize the milk delivery of San Francisco.

The union and the employers will get together and work out a plan that they hope will be satisfactory to all, the Federal Commission included.

At the meeting of the union Wednesday night \$12 was paid in sick benefits, two candidates initiated and two applications received.

**DEATHS.**

These members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Alexander Menelek and Michael Buddrus of the marine firemen, Wellington C. Patrick, T. W. Farmer and D. E. Walker of the barbers, George Beekman of the retail delivery drivers, Herman Becker and John Lottman of the cooks, Emil Sigg of the painters, Max Emmerich of the machinists.

**GEOLOGICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED.**

Dates of Examinations April 20, 1918,  
October 19, 1918.

Applications must be filed in Sacramento at least seven days prior to the dates announced above for the respective examinations.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces two examinations for senior and junior geological draftsmen, to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles during the year 1918, on the dates announced above. The salary ranges for the two grades are: Senior geological draftsman, \$100 to \$150 a month; junior geological draftsman, \$75 to \$100 a month.

The duties of the position of senior geological draftsman include the compilation and drawing of topographical, geographical and geological maps, and geological cross-sections from field notes and other data.

The duties of the position of junior geological draftsman include map tracing, the compilation of geological data, and the drawing of cross-sections from field notes.

Candidates as senior geological draftsman must be graduates of recognized engineering colleges, or must have had at least three years' varied experience as a draftsman, and a common school education.

Candidates as junior geological draftsman must have had at least two years of work in an engineering college of recognized standing, or at least two years' varied experience as a draftsman, and a common school education.

The examinations are open to all American citizens residing in California who have reached their twenty-first but not their sixtieth birthday on the dates of the respective examinations and who meet the above requirements.

Candidates must secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in the oral interview in order to pass the examination.

Seven hours will be allowed for the practical test, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m. on the dates announced above.

Persons desiring to enter either of these examinations may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission at any of the following offices: Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 10, Ferry Building, San Francisco; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles.

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### TO PROVIDE FOR SOLDIERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union has under consideration a plan to provide for members of the union, now serving with the colors, who may return home sick or disabled.

It is proposed to at once begin the raising of a fund from which substantial cash donations will be made to every soldier belonging to the union who returns from the front incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

An Easter greeting will be forwarded to each of the fifty-four members of the Laundry Workers' Union now in the army or navy.

The union has indorsed the bill now pending in Congress providing for an increase in salaries of postal employees.

At the last meeting of the union twenty-five candidates were initiated.

### MILLIONAIRE NOT EXEMPTED.

Robert Paine Scripps' second appeal to President Wilson to be relieved from service in the United States Army has failed and young Scripps is placed in Class 2.

Young Scripps, who is the son of Millionaire Scripps, the newspaper man, who owns the "Daily News" in this city, registered from Westchester, Butler County, Ohio, the ancestral home of the Scripps family. His local selection board placed him in Class 2 as a married man whose wife is not mainly dependent on him for support.

Scripps' plea for exemption was that the Cincinnati "Post," a Scripps' newspaper with which he is connected, is a patriotic enterprise and that he was a "necessary factor" in its publication.

### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1 has requested the assistance of the San Francisco Labor Council in an effort to induce Uncle Sam to pay the United States Customs guards a daily wage of \$4.00.

### AGAINST "FREE LUNCH."

Waiters' Union No. 30 has gone on record in favor of the proposed city ordinance, abolishing free lunch in saloons. The union believes such action would be of great benefit to the culinary crafts by increasing the business of restaurants.

### CAR REPAIRERS AND TRACKMEN.

Car Repairers' and Trackmen's Union, whose members are employed on the Municipal street railway system, is demanding time and one-half for work performed on Sundays and holidays; want working conditions existing on February 1st of this year maintained; want the privilege of exchanging shifts with fellow-employees and request that when men are compelled to work on their day off that they be not laid off again that week.

### STEIMER'S SALARY RAISED.

The salary of Secretary Alfred E. Steimer was increased by the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts at its meeting Tuesday night.

The board decided to stand by its former action in supporting the proposed city ordinance to abolish free lunch in saloons.

The board will hold a meeting next Tuesday night in Oakland, with a view to bringing about closer relations between the culinary workers of the bay cities.

### MARINE ENGINEERS.

Marine, Diesel and Gas Engineers' Union No. 471 has a new working agreement, which the Labor Council has been asked to endorse, making the minimum wage \$95 per month and the maximum wage \$125 per month.

### CEMETERY EMPLOYEES.

Cemetery Employees' Union No. 10634 has adopted a new working agreement, calling for an increase of 50 cents a day on and after May 1, 1918, which would make the minimum wage of cemetery employees \$4 per day.

### SEAMAN RETIRES.

August Seaman has taken a retiring card from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which disqualifies him as a delegate to the Labor Council. Seaman is succeeded in the Labor Council by I. M. Holt.

### COOKS' HELPERS.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 has elected R. A. Cockran and Alfred Price delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice M. Singer and Gus Boval.

### NEW MISSION THEATRE UNIONIZED.

The New Mission Theatre is now thoroughly unionized and an orchestra of union musicians, under the leadership of Mr. Melville, formerly of the Alhambra Theatre, will be employed in the future. Mr. Greenfield, the manager of the theatre, readily consented to unionizing and will do all within his power to please his union patrons.

### CRACKER BAKERS SEEK INCREASE.

A proposed wage scale and working agreement providing for an increase in wages and improved working conditions, has been adopted by Auxiliary Cracker Bakers' Union No 125, and submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council for endorsement.

### WANT EARLY CLOSING.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union and the Retail Clerks' Union, at special meetings this week, to which were invited all the retail clerks of San Francisco, unanimously decided to endeavor to establish six o'clock closing hour for every night in the week in all the retail stores of San Francisco beginning in July of this year, when the present working agreement expires.

### WEB PRESSMEN INITIATE.

A special feature of the meeting of Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 last Sunday was the obligating of forty-two web pressmen employed on the San Francisco "Examiner." Three other candidates were initiated, making the largest initiation at any one meeting of the union in many, many years.

### WANT PAY SYSTEM CHANGED.

The Iron Trades Council is endeavoring to have changed the pay system in vogue in many large plants of the bay cities, where employees often have to stand in line for several hours waiting to get their pay. The Council is urging that the wages be taken to the men while at work or that one pay master be appointed for every 250 men.

### BRICKLAYERS AFFILIATE.

Bricklayers' Union No. 7 has affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and is represented in the central body by John McCarty, Edward Watson and Sydney Hunn.

### McLAUGHLIN ENLISTS.

John P. McLaughlin, Jr., son of Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, has enlisted as a yeoman in the navy and has gone to San Pedro training quarters.

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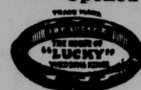
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